# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(54) DEVICE FOR DRIVING BRUSHLESS DC MOTOR

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To prevent excessive rising of motor's temperature with a simple configuration, relating to a device for driving a brushless DC motor. SOLUTION: An excessive current detecting circuit 35 comprises a temperature-sensitive resistance element 42 of resistance value R0, which is inserted in series with a power supply line 39 and connected parallel to current detecting resistor 41 of resistance value R. An output V0 of the temperature sensitive resistance element 42, on the opposite side to the power supply line 39, is connected to a signal input terminal of a comparison circuit 36 and connected to

a common power source 44 of reference electric potential E through a resistor 43 of resistance value R1. Further, to the other input terminal of the comparison circuit 36, a reference power source 37 of reference electric potential Vref is connected. The temperature sensitive resistance element 42 is incorporated in a housing of a motor whose temperature is detected, or, it is fixed to the surface of housing of the motor. The temperature sensitive resistance element 42 detects a temperature of the motor.

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### **CLAIMS**

### [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Two or more switching devices which supply a drive current to the coil for every phase of the DC motor which has the coil of two or more phases, respectively, The temperature distinction section which detects whether this detection temperature became with temperature as compared with the reference temperature which defines beforehand the detection temperature of the DC motor which the temperature-sensitive resistance element from which electric resistance changes, and this temperature-sensitive resistance element detected more than this reference temperature, While turning on/off driving these two or more switching devices according to an individual, when it is detected that said temperature distinction section became more than said base temperature, the "on" period of two or more of these switching devices is restricted. The driving gear of a brush loess direct-current motor equipped with the mechanical component which controls the drive current supplied to this motor.

[Claim 2] The driving gear of the brush loess direct-current motor according to claim 1 by which the temperature-sensitive resistance element which has the resistance property just correlated to temperature as said temperature-sensitive resistance element is used.

[Claim 3] The resistance property of said temperature-sensitive resistance element is the driving gear of the brush loess direct-current motor according to claim 2 which ordinary temperature to Curie temperature is the property of fixed resistance mostly, and has the comparatively steep forward property at the temperature more than this Curie temperature.

[Claim 4] The driving gear of the brush loess direct-current motor according to claim 1 by which the temperature-sensitive resistance element which has the resistance property correlated with negative to temperature as said temperature-sensitive resistance element is used.

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### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the driving gear of a brush loess direct-current motor.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] If the direct-current brushless motor (the following, motor) of a three phase circuit is used in fields, such as an air-conditioner and a hot-water supply machine, etc. from the former and abnormal conditions, such as a lock of a motor and an overload, occur, motor temperature rises too much, the coil of a motor may serve as damage and poor insulation, or the various electrical circuits and electronic circuitry which are built in the motor may be destroyed. Moreover, when the worst, it may ignite by extremes-of-temperature rise of a

motor.

[0003] Drawing 11 is the block diagram of the drive circuit 1 of the conventional motor including such a cure.

[0004] This motor 2 is a three phase circuit, and is equipped with the stator which has three coils 3, 4, and 5 with which the driving signals Iu, Iv, and Iw of U phase, V phase, and W phase are supplied. Moreover, a motor 2 is equipped with the rotator 6 which consists of a permanent magnet which has the magnetic pole of a pair. Moreover, in order to detect the rotational speed of a rotator 6, hall devices etc. are consisted of by the motor 2, and it is equipped with the magnetic pole sensing element 7 which outputs the magnetic pole signals Hu, Hv, and Hw for every phase.

[0005] The drive circuit 1 equips coils 3, 4, and 5 with the inverter circuit 8 which supplies the driving signals Iu, Iv, and Iw of said U phase, V phase, and W phase, respectively, and six transistors Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5, and Q6 are formed in an inverter circuit 8. Diodes D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, and D6 are formed in juxtaposition with each transistors Q1-Q6, respectively. The anode of each diodes D1-D6 is connected to the emitter of each transistors Q1-Q6, and transistors Q1-Q6 are connected to DC power supply 20. The driving signals Iu, Iv, and Iw of said U phase, V phase, and W phase are outputted, respectively from each node of a transistor Q1, Q4;Q2, Q5;Q3, and Q6. It connects with DC power supply 20 through power-source Rhine 18 and 19 at transistors Q4-Q6, and the emitter of each transistors Q4-Q6 is connected to the negative electrode of DC power supply 20.

[0006] Said magnetic pole sensing element 7 is connected to the three phase distribution circuit (henceforth, distribution circuit) 10. The output of the distribution circuit 10 is inputted into the gate drive circuit 9 which outputs the control signal which turns on / turns off said each transistors Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5, and Q6. On the other hand, the PWM (pulse width conversion) circuit 12 and the lock detecting circuit 15 are connected to the three phase distribution circuit 10. In the PWM circuit 12, the signal from the rate command input section 11 is

compared in the triangular wave and comparator circuit 14 from the triangular wave generating circuit 13, and the PWM signal of the "on" period corresponding to a predetermined rotational speed is outputted to said three phase distribution circuit 10.

[0007] The lock detecting circuit 15 is a circuit where the detected rotational speed outputs a lock signal when unusually low, in spite of detecting the rotational speed of a motor 2 and supplying the drive current to each coils 3, 4, and 5 as an example. When a motor 2 locks, the lock detecting circuit 15 outputs a lock signal, and the three phase distribution circuit 10 outputs a current-limiting signal based on this lock signal. On the other hand, when it is in the usual rotation condition which the motor 2 does not lock, the three phase distribution circuit 10 outputs a current enabling signal. Thereby, a gate drive circuit 9 turns on / turns off each transistors Q1-Q6 to the timing corresponding to a predetermined rotational speed, when the motor 2 does not lock. Moreover, if the lock condition of a motor 2 is detected, through a gate drive circuit 9, the three phase distribution circuit 10 will intercept each transistors Q1-Q6, and will stop rotation of a motor 2.

### [8000]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] There are the following troubles in the drive circuit 1 of such a configuration.

[0009] \*\* Perform halt processing of a motor 2 after detecting the rotational speed of a motor 2. Therefore, according to structure, an installation environment, etc. of a motor 2, when the lock of a motor 2 is detected, the temperature of a motor 2 may turn into temperature by which a rotation halt should already be carried out and which is defined beforehand. In such a case, by the time it actually suspends rotation of a motor 2, said fault will occur on a motor 2.

[0010] \*\* Said lock detecting circuit 15 is required, components mark increase, and a configuration becomes complicated.

[0011] \*\* Although there is also the conventional technique of using a thermal fuse, a temperature relay, etc. in order to prevent the fault of the aforementioned

\*\* term, components are enlarged and it becomes expensive.

[0012] \*\* Although restricting beforehand the drive current supplied to a motor 2 from said inverter circuit 8 by the circuit using current-limiting resistance etc. as an example is also considered, the drive current supplied to a motor 2 in this case is usually restricted also by the time, and the output expected from a motor 2 is no longer obtained.

[0013] \*\* At the time of lock detecting circuit actuation, in order to reboot a motor, the special configuration of resetting from the outside is required.

[0014] Then, the purpose of this invention solves an above-mentioned technical technical problem, is a simple configuration, and is offering the driving gear of the brush loess direct-current motor which can prevent too much rise of the temperature of a motor.

[0015]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The driving gear of the brush loess direct-current motor of invention of claim 1 Two or more switching devices which supply a drive current to the coil for every phase of the DC motor which has the coil of two or more phases, respectively, The temperature distinction section which detects whether this detection temperature became with temperature as compared with the reference temperature which defines beforehand the detection temperature of the DC motor which the temperature-sensitive resistance element from which electric resistance changes, and this temperature-sensitive resistance element detected more than this reference temperature, While turning on/off driving these two or more switching devices according to an individual, when it is detected that said temperature distinction section became more than said base temperature, the "on" period of two or more of these switching devices is restricted, and it has the mechanical component which controls the drive current supplied to this motor.

[0016] Therefore, in the drive circuit of this invention, since the drive current supplied to a motor corresponding to the actual temperature of a motor since the temperature of a motor is detected and he is trying to prevent too much rise of

the temperature of a motor can be restricted, the situation where the temperature of a motor rises too much accidentally is prevented certainly.

[0017] Moreover, the rotational speed of a motor is detected, the lock of a motor is identified, a lock detecting circuit becomes unnecessary as compared with the configuration from the former which restricts the rotational frequency of the motor by this, and reduction of components mark and simplification of a configuration can be attained. Moreover, even if it compares with the conventional technique using a thermal fuse, a temperature relay, etc., the same operation effectiveness is realized.

[0018] In invention of claim 2, the temperature-sensitive resistance element which has the resistance property just correlated to temperature as said temperature-sensitive resistance element is used in invention of claim 1. The operation effectiveness as the above-mentioned operation effectiveness also with this same invention is realized.

[0019] In invention of claim 3, in invention of claim 2, ordinary temperature to Curie temperature is the property of fixed resistance mostly, and the resistance property of said temperature-sensitive resistance element has the comparatively steep forward property at the temperature more than Curie temperature.

According to this, in the condition with a normal motor, sufficient drive current for the output needed for a motor can be supplied until a motor becomes too much temperature. If it is detected that the temperature of a motor rose too much, since the drive current supplied to a motor can be restricted quickly on the other hand, the function to protect a motor from an extremes-of-temperature rise is certainly realizable.

[0020] In invention of claim 4, the temperature-sensitive resistance element which has the resistance property correlated with negative to temperature as said temperature-sensitive resistance element is used in invention of claim 1. The operation effectiveness as the operation effectiveness of invention of abovementioned claim 1 also with this same invention is realized.

[0021]

[Embodiment of the Invention] It is based on two or more following examples, and the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained with reference to the following drawing 1 - drawing 10.

[0022] Drawing 1 is the circuit diagram showing the electric configuration of the overcurrent detecting element 35 of the driving gear 21 of the motor of the 1st example of this invention. Drawing 2 is the circuit diagram showing the electric configuration of a driving gear 21, and drawing 3 is a graph which shows the relation of the temperature-resistance change ratio of the temperature-sensitive resistance element 42 used for this example. Drawing 4 is a graph which shows the relation of the temperature-current-limiting value in this example. Drawing 5 is the circuit diagram showing the electric configuration of overcurrent detectingelement 35a of the 2nd example of this invention. Drawing 6 is the circuit diagram showing the electric configuration of overcurrent detecting-element 35b of the 3rd example of this invention. Drawing 7 is the circuit diagram showing the electric configuration of overcurrent detecting-element 35c of the 4th example of this invention. Drawing 8 is the circuit diagram showing the electric configuration of 35d of overcurrent detecting elements of the 5th example of this invention, drawing 9 is a graph which shows the relation of the temperature-resistance change ratio of temperature-sensitive resistance element 42a of this example, and drawing 10 is a graph which shows the thermal time constant of temperature-sensitive resistance element 42a of this example.

[0023] (The 1st example) The motor 22 driven in the drive circuit 21 of the motor of the 1st example is a three phase circuit, and is equipped with the stator which has three coils 23, 24, and 25 with which the driving signals Iu, Iv, and Iw of U phase, V phase, and W phase are supplied. Moreover, a motor 22 is equipped with the rotator 26 which consists of a permanent magnet which has the magnetic pole of a pair. Moreover, in order to detect the rotational speed of a rotator 26, hall devices etc. are consisted of by the motor 22, and it is equipped with the magnetic pole sensing element 27 which outputs the magnetic pole signals Hu, Hv, and Hw for every phase.

[0024] The drive circuit 21 equips coils 23, 24, and 25 with the inverter circuit 28 which supplies the driving signals Iu, Iv, and Iw of said U phase, V phase, and W phase, respectively, and six transistors Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5, and Q6 are formed in an inverter circuit 28. Diodes D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, and D6 are formed in juxtaposition with each transistors Q1-Q6, respectively. The anode of each diodes D1-D6 is connected to the emitter of each transistors Q1-Q6, and transistors Q1-Q6 are connected to DC power supply 20. The driving signals Iu, Iv, and Iw of said U phase, V phase, and W phase are outputted, respectively from each node of a transistor Q1, Q4;Q2, Q5;Q3, and Q6. It connects with DC power supply 40 through power-source Rhine 38 and 39 at transistors Q4-Q6, and the emitter of each transistors Q4-Q6 is connected to the negative electrode of DC power supply 40.

[0025] Said magnetic pole sensing element 27 is connected to the three phase distribution circuit (henceforth, distribution circuit) 30. The output of the distribution circuit 30 is inputted into the gate drive circuit 29 which outputs the control signal which turns on / turns off said each transistors Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5, and Q6. On the other hand, the PWM (pulse width conversion) circuit 32 and an overcurrent sensing circuit 35 are connected to the three phase distribution circuit 30. In the PWM circuit 32, the signal from the rate command input section 31 is compared in the triangular wave and comparator circuit 34 from the triangular wave generating circuit 33, and the PWM signal of the "on" period corresponding to a predetermined rotational speed is outputted to said three phase distribution circuit 30.

[0026] The outline of the configuration of an overcurrent sensing circuit 35 is as follows. That is, as an example, an overcurrent sensing circuit 35 is equipped with the comparator circuit 36 where the electrical potential difference between terminals of the resistance 41 for current detection connected to the serial in said power-source Rhine 39 is inputted into an input terminal on the other hand, and the reference supply 37 for inputting into the another side input terminal of a comparator circuit 36 the reference voltage defined beforehand, and is

constituted. The output of said comparator circuit 36 is inputted into said three phase distribution circuit 30.

[0027] Hereafter, with reference to drawing 1, the detailed example of a configuration of said overcurrent sensing circuit 35 is explained. An overcurrent sensing circuit 35 is the resistance R0 which was inserted in the serial in said power-source Rhine 39, and was connected to the resistance 41 for current detection of resistance R at juxtaposition. It has the temperature-sensitive resistance element 42. Output V0 of the power-source Rhine 39 and the opposite side of the temperature-sensitive resistance element 42 While connecting with the signal input terminal of a comparator circuit 36, it is resistance R1. It connects with the common power source 44 of a reference potential E through resistance 43. Moreover, it connects with the another side input terminal of a comparator circuit 36 at the reference supply 37 of a reference potential Vref. The abovementioned temperature-sensitive resistance element 42 is built in as an example in housing of the motor 22 of the object which detects temperature, or is fixed to the front face of housing of a motor 22.

[0028] n mold valency controlled semiconductor which carried out minute amount addition of the rare earth elements is suitably used for barium titanate as an example at said temperature-sensitive resistance element 42 of this example. Use of posistor (a brand name, Murata Manufacturing) is possible as an example of such a temperature-sensitive resistance element 42. An example of the temperature-resistance change ratio property of the temperature-sensitive resistance element 42 used by this example is shown in the graph of drawing 3. The properties A, B, and C of three kinds of temperature-sensitive resistance elements 42 are shown in this graph. If low temperature to about 70 degrees C show a downward tendency with a loose resistance change ratio and the temperature-sensitive resistance element 42 which has a property A exceeds about 120 degrees C, a resistance change ratio will increase quickly. If low temperature to about 50 degrees C show a downward tendency with a loose resistance change ratio and the temperature-sensitive resistance element 42

which has a property B exceeds about 100 degrees C, a resistance change ratio will increase quickly. Although a resistance change ratio is about 1 constant value, if low temperature to about 40 degrees C exceed about 80 degrees C, as for the temperature-sensitive resistance element 42 which has a property C, a resistance change ratio will increase quickly. The temperature to which these resistance change ratios change suddenly is Curie temperature. In other words, Curie temperature means the temperature which the resistance of posistor consists twice the resistance which is 25 degrees C of.

[0029] The measurement result of the current-limiting value temperature characteristic of each temperature-sensitive resistance element 42 of the above-mentioned properties A, B, and C is shown in a graph at drawing 4 . The measurement conditions at this time are related with each above-mentioned resistance or an electrical potential difference, and are R= 0.6. omega and R0 =470 They are omega, R1 =120 kohm, E=7.5 V, and Vref=0.5 V. The following matters became clear from each graphs A, B, and C of drawing 4 .

[0030] \*\* It is the almost same current-limiting value (= 0.8 A) up to near [ from near about 10 degree C ] about 55 degree C.

[0031] \*\* If it exceeds about 60 degrees C, the difference of the current-limiting value of each temperature-sensitive resistance element 42 will begin to become remarkable, the temperature-sensitive resistance element 42 of the property C of drawing 3 is the temperature more than near about 85 degree C, and a current-limiting value becomes small quickly.

[0032] \*\* The temperature-sensitive resistance element 42 of the property B of drawing 3 is the temperature more than near about 105 degree C, and a current-limiting value becomes small quickly.

[0033] \*\* The temperature-sensitive resistance element 42 of the property A of drawing 3 is the temperature more than near about 125 degree C, and a current-limiting value becomes small quickly.

[0034] When a desired output is obtained in the drive circuit 21 of this example in the temperature zone region of under the predetermined threshold temperature about the temperature of a motor 22 and it becomes the temperature beyond said threshold temperature, the operating characteristic which restricts the drive current to a motor 22 quickly and sharply is desirable. The property of the temperature-sensitive resistance element 42 of having Curie temperature which was explained by \*\* term - \*\* term at this point is suitable.

[0035] On the other hand, it is suitably chosen from the environmental condition in which the motor 22 of this example is installed of which property the temperature-sensitive resistance element 42 is adopted as the drive circuit 21 of this example.

[0036] Hereafter, actuation of the drive circuit 21 of this example is explained. The drive circuit 21 is mentioned later. If the temperature of a motor 22 rises by the reasons of a lock, an overload, etc. and a motor 22 exceeds said Curie temperature of the temperature-sensitive resistance element 42, the resistance change ratio of the temperature-sensitive resistance element 42 will increase quickly. Electrical potential difference V0 between terminals of the temperaturesensitive resistance element [ in / by this / drawing 1 ] 42 It increases. Electrical potential difference V0 If said reference potential Vref is exceeded, an overcurrent detecting signal will be outputted from a comparator circuit 36, and an overcurrent sensing circuit 35 outputs an overcurrent detecting signal, the three phase distribution circuit 30 will output a current-limiting signal to a gate drive circuit 29 based on this detecting signal, and it will shorten ON time amount of each transistors Q1-Q6 of an inverter circuit 28, and will control a drive current. [0037] Thereby, the situation where the temperature of a motor rises too much can be prevented. That is, it will be in equilibrium at the temperature with which the temperature of the motor which generates heat by supply of a drive current, and the detection temperature of the temperature-sensitive resistance element corresponding to a current-limiting value balance.

[0038] However, if the temperature of a motor continues rising according to a certain external factor even if it controls a drive current, a drive current will be controlled further and, finally supply of a drive current will be suspended.

[0039] Moreover, since the temperature of a motor will become low if a motor is released from a lock, an overload condition, etc., it returns to the condition that sufficient current to obtain an output predetermined in the resistance of a temperature-sensitive resistance element can be supplied to return and a motor at normal values, automatically.

[0040] The maximum current value IM at the time of such current limiting Vref= {(E-R-IM) R0/(R0+R1)}+R-IM =(E-R0+IM and R-R1)/(R0+R1) -- (1) since -- IM ={(Vref-E) -R0+Vref-R1}/R-R1 -- (2)

\*\* -- it is set like.

[0041] Therefore, the maximum current value IM at the time of current limiting corresponding to motor temperature by defining suitably said each fixed-resistance values R and R1, and defining suitably the resistance R0 corresponding to said Curie temperature of the temperature-sensitive resistance element 42, and each electrical potential differences E and Vref further, respectively It can be set as a desired value.

[0042] Furthermore, the component used as a temperature-sensitive resistance element 42 by this example Since a steep forward temperature-resistance change is shown when almost fixed resistance is shown and an outside temperature exceeds Curie temperature until an outside temperature reaches said Curie temperature from ordinary temperature Sufficient current to obtain the output set up as a specification of a motor 22 can be supplied to a motor 22 until the temperature of a motor 22 becomes an elevated temperature with too much temperature exceeding said Curie temperature etc., when the motor 22 is rotating normally. Moreover, if a motor 22 becomes an elevated temperature too much, since the temperature-sensitive resistance element 42 will increase resistance quickly, an overcurrent sensing circuit 35 restricts the drive current value promptly supplied to a motor 22, or intercepts it. Thereby, the overcurrent sensing circuit 35 of this example can aim at certainly protection from too much elevated temperature of a motor 22. Moreover, in this example, even when carrying out detecting an abnormality elevated temperature etc. and restricting

the rotational frequency of a motor 22, since the configuration which intercepts said power-source Rhine 38 and 39, power-source Rhine which supplies a drive current to a motor 22 from the drive circuit 21 is not adopted, the passive circuit elements which intercept a high current are not newly needed. For this reason, the components to be used can be made small and cheap, and a cost cut can be aimed at while being able to attain simplification of a configuration, and a miniaturization.

[0043] On the other hand, a motor 22 rotates normally, when the temperature is ordinary temperature, the temperature of the temperature-sensitive resistance element 42 is said under Curie temperature, the current-limiting value in the drive circuit 21 is comparatively large, and sufficient current to be obtained is supplied for a desired output to a motor 22. That is, the three phase distribution circuit 30 outputs a current enabling signal in this case. Thereby, a gate drive circuit 29 turns on / turns off each transistors Q1-Q6 to the timing corresponding to a predetermined rotational speed, while a motor 22 does not carry out a lock etc., therefore the overcurrent is not flowing.

[0044] As mentioned above, according to the drive circuit 21 of this example, the rotational speed of a motor which was explained with the conventional technique is detected, the lock of a motor is identified, the lock detecting circuit from the former which restricts the rotational frequency of the motor by this becomes unnecessary, and reduction of components mark and simplification of a configuration can be attained. Moreover, a thermal fuse, a temperature relay, etc. become unnecessary, and even if it compares with the conventional technique using these, the same operation effectiveness is realized. Furthermore, at this example, by the normal state by which temperature is not rising too much unlike the configuration from the former which restricts beforehand the drive current supplied to a motor 22 greatly, since the usual drive current can be supplied to a motor 22, the situation where the output of a motor 22 is usually restricted also by the time is prevented.

[0045] (The 2nd example) With reference to drawing 5, the electric configuration

of overcurrent sensing circuit 35a in the motorised circuit 21 of the 2nd example of this invention is explained hereafter.

[0046] The configuration of those other than overcurrent sensing circuit 35a in the motorised circuit 21 is the same as that of the example of a configuration of the motorised circuit 21 of said 1st example. The description of this example is the outgoing end by the side of the comparator circuit 36 of the temperature-sensitive resistance element 42 is connected to the resistance 44 connected to said resistance 43 connected to the common power source 44 of a reference potential E, and touch-down potential, and the level conversion of the output level of the temperature-sensitive resistance element 42 is carried out by this, and inputted into the comparator circuit 36 in the overcurrent sensing circuit 35 of said 1st example.

[0047] It is clear that the operation effectiveness which is realized by the drive circuit 21 of said 1st example and which was mentioned above and the same operation effectiveness are realized by the overcurrent sensing circuit 35 of such an example of a configuration.

[0048] (The 3rd example) With reference to drawing 6, the electric configuration of overcurrent detecting-element 35b in the motorised circuit 21 of the 3rd example of this invention is explained hereafter.

[0049] The configuration of those other than overcurrent sensing circuit 35b in the motorised circuit 21 of this example is the same as that of the example of a configuration of the motorised circuit 21 of said 1st example. The description of this example is as follows. In the overcurrent sensing circuit 35 of said 1st example, while the resistance 41 for current detection connected to power-source Rhine 19 is connected to the signal input edge of said comparator circuit 36 through resistance 46, the end of the temperature-sensitive resistance element 42 is connected to touch-down potential, and the other end is connected to the reference potential E through resistance 43. Moreover, said other end of the temperature-sensitive resistance element 42 is connected to said signal input edge by the side of a comparator circuit 36 through resistance 47. Thereby, the

partial pressure of said reference potential E is carried out with resistance 43 and 47 and the resistance of the temperature-sensitive resistance element 42, and it is inputted into a comparator circuit 36.

[0050] It is clear that the operation effectiveness which is realized by the drive circuit 21 of said 1st example and which was mentioned above and the same operation effectiveness are realized by such overcurrent sensing circuit 35b of the example of a configuration.

[0051] (The 4th example) With reference to drawing 7, the electric configuration of overcurrent detecting-element 35c in the motorised circuit 21 of the 4th example of this invention is explained hereafter.

[0052] The configuration of those other than overcurrent sensing circuit 35c in the motorised circuit 21 of this example is the same as that of the example of a configuration of the motorised circuit 21 of said 1st example. The description of this example is as follows. In the overcurrent sensing circuit 35 of said 1st example, the electrical potential difference between terminals which the resistance 41 for current detection connected to power-source Rhine 19 outputs is inputted into the one side input edge of said comparator circuit 36. Moreover, the end of the temperature-sensitive resistance element 42 is connected to said reference potential E, and the other end is connected to touch-down potential through resistance 48. Moreover, said other end of the temperature-sensitive resistance element 42 is connected to the another side input edge of a comparator circuit 36. Thereby, the partial pressure of said reference potential E is carried out by resistance 42 and 48, and it is inputted into a comparator circuit 36.

[0053] It is clear that the operation effectiveness which is realized by the drive circuit 21 of said 1st example and which was mentioned above and the same operation effectiveness are realized by such overcurrent sensing circuit 35c of the example of a configuration.

[0054] (The 5th example) With reference to drawing 8, the electric configuration of 35d of overcurrent detecting elements of the 5th example of this invention is

explained hereafter.

[0055] The configuration of those other than 35d of overcurrent sensing circuits in the motorised circuit 21 of this example is the same as that of the example of a configuration of the motorised circuit 21 of said 1st example. The description of this example is as follows. In the overcurrent sensing circuit 35 of said 1st example, while the electrical potential difference between terminals which the resistance 41 for current detection connected to power-source Rhine 19 outputs is inputted into the one side input edge of said comparator circuit 36 through resistance 49, the comparator circuit 36 side-edge section of resistance 49 is connected to a reference potential E through the temperature-sensitive resistance element 42. Moreover, the reference supply 37 of a reference potential Vref is connected to the another side input edge of a comparator circuit 36. Moreover, in this example, it replaces with the component which has the forward temperature-resistance change ratio property of having been used in said each example, as said temperature-sensitive resistance element 42, and components, such as the usual thermistor which has a negative temperatureresistance change ratio property as shown in drawing 9, are used. Even when using the usual temperature-sensitive resistance elements, such as such a thermistor, the operation effectiveness explained in said 1st example and the same operation effectiveness can be realized by using the component of the class to which the thermal time constant shown in drawing 10 suited the operating environment of a motor 22 etc.

[0056]

[Effect of the Invention] As mentioned above, in the driving gear of the brush loess direct-current motor of invention of claim 1, if motor temperature becomes more than a base temperature, the temperature distinction section will detect, a mechanical component restricts the "on" period of two or more switching devices by this, and the drive current supplied to a motor is controlled. Therefore, since the drive current supplied to a motor can be restricted corresponding to the actual temperature of a motor, the situation where the temperature of a motor

rises too much accidentally is prevented certainly.

[0057] Moreover, the rotational speed of a motor is detected, the lock of a motor is identified, a lock detecting circuit becomes unnecessary as compared with the configuration from the former which restricts the rotational frequency of the motor by this, and reduction of components mark and simplification of a configuration can be attained. Moreover, even if it compares with the conventional technique using a thermal fuse, a temperature relay, etc., the same operation effectiveness is realized.

[0058] In invention of claim 2, the temperature-sensitive resistance element which has the resistance property just correlated to temperature as said temperature-sensitive resistance element is used in invention of claim 1. The operation effectiveness as the above also with this same invention is realized. [0059] In invention of claim 3, in invention of claim 2, ordinary temperature to Curie temperature is the property of fixed resistance mostly, and the resistance property of said temperature-sensitive resistance element has the comparatively steep forward property at the temperature more than Curie temperature. According to this, in the condition with a normal motor, sufficient drive current for the output needed for a motor can be supplied until a motor becomes too much temperature. If it is detected that the temperature of a motor rose too much, since the drive current supplied to a motor can be restricted quickly on the other hand, the function to protect a motor from an extremes-of-temperature rise is certainly realizable.

[0060] In invention of claim 4, the temperature-sensitive resistance element which has the resistance property correlated with negative to temperature as said temperature-sensitive resistance element is used in invention of claim 1. The operation effectiveness as invention of above-mentioned claim 1 also with this same invention is realized.

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### **DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

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### [Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the circuit diagram showing the electric configuration of the overcurrent detecting element 35 of the drive circuit 21 of the motor of the 1st example of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the circuit diagram showing the electric configuration of the drive circuit 21.

[Drawing 3] It is the graph which shows the relation of the temperature-resistance change ratio of the temperature-sensitive resistance element 42 used for this example.

[Drawing 4] It is the graph which shows the relation of the temperature-current-limiting value in this example.

[Drawing 5] It is the circuit diagram showing the electric configuration of overcurrent detecting-element 35a of the 2nd example.

[Drawing 6] It is the circuit diagram showing the electric configuration of overcurrent detecting-element 35b of the 3rd example.

[Drawing 7] It is the circuit diagram showing the electric configuration of overcurrent detecting-element 35c of the 4th example.

[Drawing 8] It is the circuit diagram showing the electric configuration of 35d of overcurrent detecting elements of the 5th example.

[Drawing 9] It is the graph which shows the relation of the temperature-resistance change ratio of temperature-sensitive resistance element 42a of this example.

[Drawing 10] It is the graph which shows the thermal time constant of temperature-sensitive resistance element 42a of this example.

[Drawing 11] It is the block diagram of the drive circuit 1 of the motor of the conventional technique.

[Description of Notations]

- 21 Driving Gear
- 22 Motor
- 28 Inverter Circuit
- 29 Gate Drive Circuit
- 30 Three Phase Distribution Circuit
- 35, 35a, 35b, 35c, 35d Overcurrent detecting element
- 36 Comparator Circuit
- 37 Reference Supply
- 38 39 Power-source Rhine
- 40 DC Power Supply
- 41 Resistance for Current Detection
- 42 42a Temperature-sensitive resistance element
- 44 Common Power Source

[Translation done.]

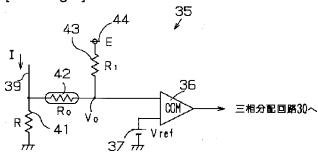
\* NOTICES \*

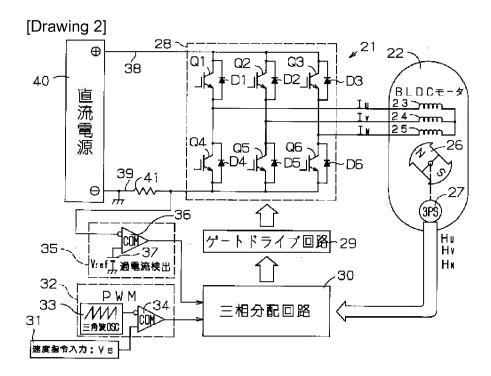
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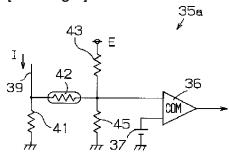
### **DRAWINGS**

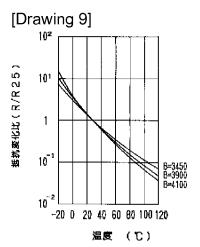
# [Drawing 1]



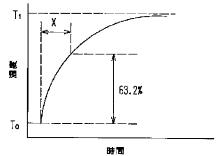


## [Drawing 5]



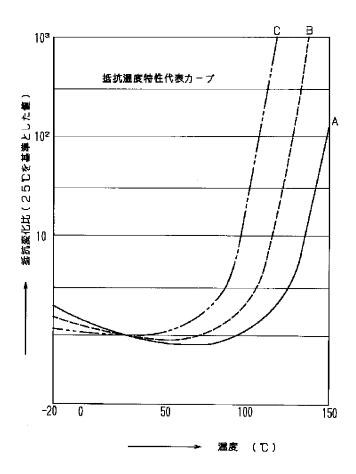


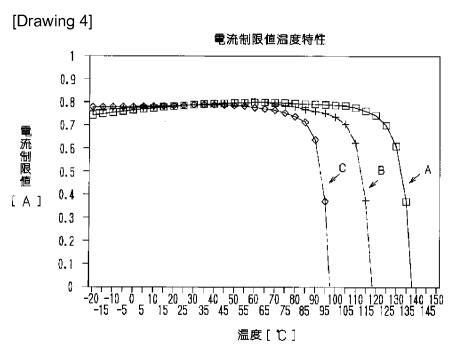




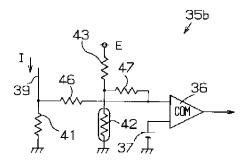
サーミスタの熟時定数

[Drawing 3]

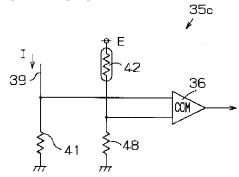




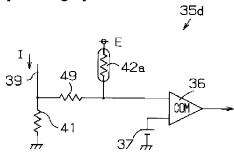
[Drawing 6]



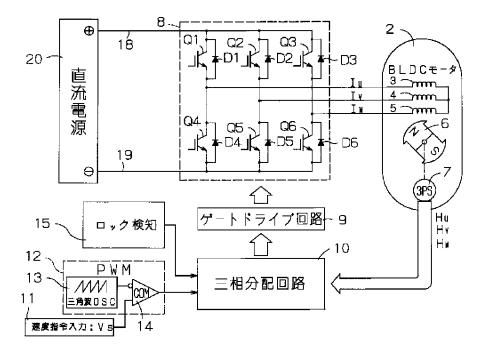
# [Drawing 7]



# [Drawing 8]



[Drawing 11]



[Translation done.]

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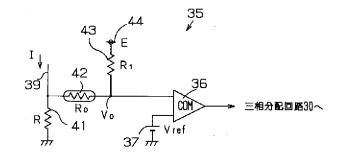
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#### (54) 【発明の名称】 ブラシレス直流モータの駆動装置

### (57)【要約】

【課題】 ブラシレス直流モータの駆動装置を、簡便な構成で、モータの温度の過度の上昇を防止する。

【手段】 過電流検出回路35は、前記電源ライン39に直列に挿入され、抵抗値Rの電流検出用抵抗41に並列に接続された抵抗値R0の感温抵抗素子42を備える。感温抵抗素子42の電源ライン39と反対側の出力V0は、比較回路36の信号入力端子に接続されると共に、抵抗値R1の抵抗43を介して基準電位Eの共通電源44に接続される。また、比較回路36の他方入力端子には、基準電位Vrefの基準電源37に接続されている。感温抵抗素子42は、温度を検出する対象のモータ22のハウジングの表面に固定される。感温抵抗素子42がモータ22の温度を検出する。



### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】複数相のコイルを有する直流モータの各相毎のコイルに駆動電流をそれぞれ供給する複数のスイッチ素子と、

温度によって電気的抵抗値が変化する感温抵抗素子と、 該感温抵抗素子が検出した直流モータの検出温度を予め 定める基準温度と比較し、該検出温度が該基準温度以上 になったか否かを検知する温度判別部と、

該複数のスイッチ素子を個別にオン/オフ駆動すると共 に、前記温度判別部が前記基準温度以上になったことを 検知した場合に、該複数のスイッチ素子のオン期間を制 限して、該モータに供給される駆動電流を抑制する駆動 部とを備えるブラシレス直流モータの駆動装置。

【請求項2】前記感温抵抗素子として、温度に対して正 に相関する抵抗値特性を有する感温抵抗素子が用いられ る請求項1に記載のブラシレス直流モータの駆動装置。

【請求項3】前記感温抵抗素子の抵抗値特性は、常温からキュリー温度までは、ほぼ一定抵抗値の特性であり、該キュリー温度以上の温度では、比較的急峻な正の特性を有している請求項2に記載のブラシレス直流モータの駆動装置。

【請求項4】前記感温抵抗素子として、温度に対して負に相関する抵抗値特性を有する感温抵抗素子が用いられる請求項1に記載のブラシレス直流モータの駆動装置。

### 【発明の詳細な説明】

### [0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、ブラシレス直流モータの駆動装置に関する。

#### [0002]

【従来の技術】従来からエアコンや給湯器等の分野等において、3相の直流ブラシレスモータ(以下、モータ)が用いられていて、モータのロックや過負荷等の異常状態が発生すると、モータ温度が過度に上昇し、モータの巻線が損傷や絶縁不良となったり、モータに内蔵されている各種電気回路、電子回路が破壊される場合がある。また、最悪の場合、モータの過度の温度上昇により、発火する場合がある。

【0003】図11は、このような対策を含む従来のモータの駆動回路1のブロック図である。

【0004】このモータ2は、3相であって、U相、V相及びW相の駆動信号Iu, Iv, Iwが供給される3本のコイル3, 4,5を有する固定子を備える。また、モータ2は、一対の磁極を有する永久磁石等からなる回転子6を備える。また、モータ2には、回転子6の回転速度を検出するためにホール素子等から構成され、各相毎の磁極信号Hu, Hv, Hwを出力する磁極検出素子7を備える。

【0005】駆動回路1は、コイル3,4,5に前記U相、V相及びW相の駆動信号Iu,Iv,Iwをそれぞれ供給するインバータ回路8を備え、インバータ回路8

において、6つのトランジスタQ1,Q2,Q3,Q4,Q5,Q6が設けられる。各トランジスタQ1~Q6とそれぞれ並列にダイオードD1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D6が設けられる。各ダイオードD1~D6のアノードは、各トランジスタQ1~Q6のエミッタに接続され、トランジスタQ1~Q6は直流電源20に接続される。トランジスタQ1,Q4;Q2,Q5;Q3,Q6の各接続点から前記U相、V相及びW相の駆動信号 Iu, Iv, Iwがそれぞれ出力される。トランジスタQ4~Q6には、電源ライン18、19を介して直流電源20に接続され、また、各トランジスタQ4~Q6のエミッタは、直流電源20の負極に接続される。

【0006】前記磁極検出素子7は、三相分配回路(以下、分配回路)10に接続される。分配回路10の出力は、前記各トランジスタQ1、Q2、Q3、Q4、Q5、Q6をオン/オフする制御信号を出力するゲートドライブ回路9に入力される。一方、三相分配回路10には、PWM(パルス幅変換)回路12とロック検知回路15とが接続される。PWM回路12では、速度指令入力部11からの信号が三角波発生回路13からの三角波と比較回路14で比較され、所定の回転速度に対応したオン期間のPWM信号が前記三相分配回路10へ出力される。

【0007】ロック検知回路15は、例として、モータ2の回転速度を検出し、各コイル3、4、5に駆動電流が供給されているにも関わらず、検出された回転速度が異常に低いとき、ロック信号を出力するような回路である。モータ2がロックした場合、ロック検知回路15はロック信号を出力し、三相分配回路10は、このロック信号に基づいて電流制限信号を出力する。一方、モータ2がロックしていない通常の回転状態である場合、三相分配回路10は、電流許可信号を出力する。これにより、ゲートドライブ回路9は、モータ2がロックしていないとき、所定の回転速度に対応するタイミングで各トランジスタQ1~Q6を地断し、モータ2の回転を停止させる。

#### 【0008】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】このような構成の駆動 回路1において、以下のような問題点がある。

【0009】 ① モータ2の停止処理は、モータ2の回転速度を検出してから行う。従って、モータ2の構造や設置環境等により、モータ2のロックを検出した時点で、モータ2の温度が、既に回転停止されるべき予め定められている温度になる場合がある。このような場合、実際にモータ2の回転を停止するまでに、モータ2に前記不具合が発生してしまう。

【0010】② 前記ロック検知回路15が必要であり、部品点数が増大し、構成が複雑になる。

【0011】**③** 前記**①**項の不具合を防止するために、 温度ヒューズや温度リレー等を用いる従来技術もある が、部品が大型化し、高価になる。

【0013】 **⑤** ロック検知回路動作時に、モータを再起動するために外部からリセットする等の特別な構成が必要である。

【 0 0 1 4 】 そこで、本発明の目的は、上述の技術的課題を解決し、簡便な構成で、モータの温度の過度の上昇を防止することができるブラシレス直流モータの駆動装置を提供することである。

### [0015]

【課題を解決するための手段】請求項1の発明のブラシレス直流モータの駆動装置は、複数相のコイルを有する直流モータの各相毎のコイルに駆動電流をそれぞれ供給する複数のスイッチ素子と、温度によって電気的抵抗値が変化する感温抵抗素子と、該感温抵抗素子が検出した直流モータの検出温度を予め定める基準温度と比較し、該検出温度が該基準温度以上になったか否かを検知する温度判別部と、該複数のスイッチ素子を個別にオン/オフ駆動すると共に、前記温度判別部が前記基準温度以上になったことを検知した場合に、該複数のスイッチ素子のオン期間を制限して、該モータに供給される駆動電流を抑制する駆動部とを備える。

【0016】従って、本発明の駆動回路では、モータの温度を検出してモータの温度の過度の上昇を防止するようにしているので、モータの実際の温度に対応して、モータに供給される駆動電流を制限することができるので、モータの温度が誤って過度に上昇する事態が確実に防止される。

【0017】また、モータの回転速度を検出してモータのロックを識別し、これによるモータの回転数の制限を行う従来からの構成と比較し、ロック検知回路が不要になり、部品点数の削減と、構成の簡略化を図ることができる。また、温度ヒューズや温度リレー等を用いる従来技術と比較しても同様な作用効果が実現される。

【0018】請求項2の発明では、請求項1の発明において、前記感温抵抗素子として、温度に対して正に相関する抵抗値特性を有する感温抵抗素子が用いられる。この発明でも、上記作用効果と同様な作用効果が実現される。

【0019】請求項3の発明では、請求項2の発明において、前記感温抵抗素子の抵抗値特性は、常温からキュリー温度までは、ほぼ一定抵抗値の特性であり、キュリー温度以上の温度では、比較的急峻な正の特性を有している。これによれば、モータが正常な状態では、モータ

が過度な温度になるまでは、モータに必要とされる出力に十分な駆動電流を供給することができる。一方、モータの温度が過度に上昇したことが検出されると、モータへ供給される駆動電流を急速に制限することができるので、モータを過度の温度上昇から保護する機能を確実に実現することができる。

【0020】請求項4の発明では、請求項1の発明において、前記感温抵抗素子として、温度に対して負に相関する抵抗値特性を有する感温抵抗素子が用いられる。この発明でも、上記請求項1の発明の作用効果と同様な作用効果が実現される。

### [0021]

【発明の実施の形態】本発明の実施の形態を以下の複数の実施例に即して、以下の図1~図10を参照して説明する。

【0022】図1は本発明の第1実施例のモータの駆動 装置21の過電流検出部35の電気的構成を示す回路図 であり、図2は駆動装置21の電気的構成を示す回路図 であり、図3は本実施例に用いられる感温抵抗素子42 の温度-抵抗変化比の関係を示すグラフであり、図4は 本実施例における温度ー電流制限値の関係を示すグラフ であり、図5は本発明の第2実施例の過電流検出部35 aの電気的構成を示す回路図であり、図6は本発明の第 3実施例の過電流検出部35bの電気的構成を示す回路 図であり、図7は本発明の第4実施例の過電流検出部3 5 c の電気的構成を示す回路図であり、図8は本発明の 第5実施例の過電流検出部35dの電気的構成を示す回 路図であり、図9は本実施例の感温抵抗素子42aの温 度一抵抗変化比の関係を示すグラフであり、図10は本 実施例の感温抵抗素子42aの熱時定数を示すグラフで ある。

【0023】(第1実施例)第1実施例のモータの駆動回路21で駆動されるモータ22は、3相であって、U相、V相及びW相の駆動信号Iu,Iv,Iwが供給される3本のコイル23,24,25を有する固定子を備える。また、モータ22は、一対の磁極を有する永久磁石等からなる回転子26を備える。また、モータ22には、回転子26の回転速度を検出するためにホール素子等から構成され、各相毎の磁極信号Hu,Hv,Hwを出力する磁極検出素子27を備える。

【0024】駆動回路21は、34ル23, 24, 25 に前記01 に前記02 に前記03 に前記04 に前記07 に前記07 に前記07 に前記07 に前記07 に前記07 に前記07 には、07 には、07 には、07 には、07 には、07 には、07 には、07 には、07 には、09 に接続され、09 に接続され、09 に接続される。09 に

2、Q5;Q3、Q6の各接続点から前記U相、V相及びW相の駆動信号 Iu, Iv, Iwがそれぞれ出力される。トランジスタQ4~Q6には、電源ライン38、39を介して直流電源40に接続され、また、各トランジスタQ4~Q6のエミッタは、直流電源40の負極に接続される。

【0025】前記磁極検出素子27は、三相分配回路 (以下、分配回路)30に接続される。分配回路30の 出力は、前記各トランジスタQ1,Q2,Q3,Q4, Q5,Q6をオン/オフする制御信号を出力するゲート ドライブ回路29に入力される。一方、三相分配回路3 0には、PWM(パルス幅変換)回路32と過電流検出 回路35とが接続される。PWM回路32では、速度指 令入力部31からの信号が三角波発生回路33からの三 角波と比較回路34で比較され、所定の回転速度に対応 したオン期間のPWM信号が前記三相分配回路30に出 力される。

【0026】過電流検出回路35の構成の概略は以下の通りである。即ち、過電流検出回路35は、例として、前記電源ライン39に直列に接続された電流検出用抵抗41の端子間電圧が一方入力端子に入力される比較回路36と、比較回路36の他方入力端子に予め定める基準電圧を入力するための基準電源37とを備えて構成される。前記比較回路36の出力は、前記三相分配回路30に入力される。

【0027】以下、図1を参照して、前記過電流検出回路35の詳細な構成例について説明する。過電流検出回路35は、前記電源ライン39に直列に挿入され、抵抗値Rの電流検出用抵抗41に並列に接続された抵抗値R0の感温抵抗素子42を備える。感温抵抗素子42の電源ライン39と反対側の出力V0は、比較回路36の信号入力端子に接続されると共に、抵抗値R1の抵抗43を介して基準電位Eの共通電源44に接続される。また、比較回路36の他方入力端子には、基準電位Vrefの基準電源37に接続されている。上記感温抵抗素子42は、例として、温度を検出する対象のモータ22のハウジング内に内蔵され、或はモータ22のハウジングの表面に固定される。

【0028】本実施例の前記感温抵抗素子42には、例としてチタン酸バリウムに希土類元素を微量添加した n型原子価制御形半導体等が好適に用いられる。このような感温抵抗素子42の一例としてポジスタ (商標名、村田製作所)の使用が可能である。本実施例で使用される感温抵抗素子42の温度一抵抗変化比特性の一例が、図3のグラフに示されている。このグラフには、3種類の感温抵抗素子42の特性A、B、Cが示されている。特性Aを有する感温抵抗素子42は、低温から約70℃までは抵抗変化比が緩やかな減少傾向を示し、約120℃を超えると抵抗変化比が急速に増大する。特性Bを有する感温抵抗素子42は、低温から約50℃までは抵抗変

化比が緩やかな減少傾向を示し、約100℃を超えると抵抗変化比が急速に増大する。特性Cを有する感温抵抗素子42は、低温から約40℃までは抵抗変化比がほぼ一定値であるが、約80℃を超えると抵抗変化比が急速に増大する。これらの抵抗変化比が急変する温度がキュリー温度である。言い換えると、キュリー温度とはボジスタの抵抗値が25℃の抵抗値の2倍になる温度をいう。

【0029】図4に上記特性A、B、Cの各感温抵抗素子42の電流制限値温度特性の計測結果をグラフに示す。このときの計測条件は、上記各抵抗値や電圧に関してR=0.6  $\Omega$ 、R0 = 470  $\Omega$ 、R1 = 120 k $\Omega$ 、E=7.5 V、Vref=0.5 Vである。図4の各グラフA、B、Cから以下の事柄が判明した。

【0030】**②** 約10℃付近から約55℃付近までは ほぼ同一の電流制限値(=0.8 A)である。

【0031】② 約60℃を超えると各感温抵抗素子42の電流制限値の差が顕著になり始め、図3の特性Cの感温抵抗素子42は約85℃付近以上の温度で、電流制限値が急速に小さくなる。

【0032】**③** 図3の特性Bの感温抵抗素子42は約 105℃付近以上の温度で、電流制限値が急速に小さく なる

【0033】**④** 図3の特性Aの感温抵抗素子42は約 125℃付近以上の温度で、電流制限値が急速に小さく たみ

【0034】本実施例の駆動回路21では、モータ22の温度に関する所定の閾値温度未満の温度帯域では所望の出力が得られ、前記閾値温度以上の温度になると急速にかつ大幅にモータ22への駆動電流を制限する動作特性が望ましい。この点で、①項~④項で説明したような、キュリー温度を有する感温抵抗素子42の特性は好適である。

【0035】一方、本実施例の駆動回路21にどの特性の感温抵抗素子42を採用するかは、本実施例のモータ22が設置される環境条件等から適宜選択される。

【0036】以下、本実施例の駆動回路21の動作について説明する。駆動回路21は、後述する。モータ22がロックや過負荷等の理由でモータ22の温度が上昇して、感温抵抗素子42の前記キュリー温度を超えると、感温抵抗素子42の抵抗変化比が急速に増大する。これにより、図1における感温抵抗素子42の端子間電圧V0が増大する。電圧V0が前記基準電位Vrefを超えると、比較回路36から過電流検出信号が出力され、過電流検出回路35は過電流検出信号を出力し、三相分配回路30は、この検出信号に基づいて電流制限信号をゲートドライブ回路29に出力し、インバータ回路28の各トランジスタQ1~Q6のオン時間を短くしていき駆動電流を抑制する。

【0037】これにより、モータの温度が過度に上昇す

る事態を防止できる。すなわち、駆動電流の供給によって発熱するモータの温度と、電流制限値に対応する感温 抵抗素子の検知温度とが釣り合う温度で平衡状態となる。

【0038】但し、駆動電流を抑制しても、何らかの外的要因によりモータの温度が上昇し続けると、さらに駆動電流を抑制し、最終的に駆動電流の供給を停止する。

【0039】また、モータがロックや過負荷状態等から解放されるとモータの温度が低くなるため、感温抵抗素子の抵抗値が正常値に戻り、モータには所定の出力が得られるのに充分な電流が供給できる状態に自動的に復帰する。

【0040】このような電流制限時の最大電流値 I M は、

 $Vref = \{ (E-R \cdot IM) R0 / (R0 + R1) \} + R \cdot IM$ =  $(E \cdot R0 + IM \cdot R \cdot R1) / (R0 + R1) \cdots (1)$ 

から、

 $IM = \{ (Vref - E) \cdot R0 + Vref \cdot R1 \} / R \cdot R1 \cdots (2)$ 

のように定められる。

【0041】従って、前記各固定抵抗値R、R1を適宜 定め、さらに感温抵抗素子42の前記キュリー温度に対 応する抵抗値R0、各電圧E、Vrefをそれぞれ適宜 定めることにより、モータ温度に対応した電流制限時の 最大電流値IMを所望の値に設定することができる。

【0042】更に、本実施例で感温抵抗素子42として 用いられている素子は、外部温度が常温から前記キュリ ー温度に到達するまではほぼ一定の抵抗を示し、外部温 度がキュリー温度を超えると急峻な正の温度一抵抗変化 を示すので、モータ22が正常に回転している場合に は、モータ22の温度が前記キュリー温度を超える温度 等の過度な高温になるまでは、モータ22の仕様として 設定されている出力を得るに十分な電流をモータ22に 供給することができる。また、モータ22が過度に高温 になると、感温抵抗素子42が急速に抵抗値を増大させ るので、過電流検出回路35は速やかにモータ22へ供 給される駆動電流値を制限し、或は遮断する。これによ り、本実施例の過電流検出回路35は、モータ22の過 度な高温からの保護を確実に図ることができる。また、 本実施例では、異常高温を検出する等して、モータ22 の回転数を制限する場合でも、前記電源ライン38、3 9や、駆動回路21からモータ22に駆動電流を供給す る電源ライン等を遮断する構成を採用していないため、 大電流を遮断する回路部品を新たに必要としない。この ため、使用する部品を小型で安価なものにすることがで き、構成の簡略化、小形化を図ることができると共にコ ストダウンを図ることができる。

【0043】一方、モータ22が正常に回転してその温度が常温である場合、感温抵抗素子42の温度は前記キュリー温度未満であり、駆動回路21における電流制限値は比較的大きく、モータ22には所望の出力が得られるに十分な電流が供給される。即ち、この場合、三相分配回路30は、電流許可信号を出力する。これにより、ゲートドライブ回路29は、モータ22がロック等せず、従って過電流が流れていないとき、所定の回転速度に対応するタイミングで各トランジスタQ1~Q6をオン/オフする。

【0044】以上のように、本実施例の駆動回路21に

よれば、従来技術で説明したような、モータの回転速度を検出してモータのロックを識別し、これによるモータの回転数の制限を行う従来からのロック検知回路が不要になり、部品点数の削減と、構成の簡略化を図ることができる。また、温度ヒューズや温度リレー等も不要になり、これらを用いる従来技術と比較しても同様な作用効果が実現される。さらに、本実施例では、モータ22に供給される駆動電流を予め大きく制限しておく従来からの構成と異なり、温度が過度に上昇していない通常状態では、モータ22に通常の駆動電流を供給することができるので、モータ22の出力が通常時でも制限される事態が防止される。

【0045】(第2実施例)以下、図5を参照して、本発明の第2実施例のモータ駆動回路21における過電流検出回路35aの電気的構成を説明する。

【0046】モータ駆動回路21における過電流検出回路35a以外の構成は、前記第1実施例のモータ駆動回路21の構成例と同様である。本実施例の特徴は、前記第1実施例の過電流検出回路35において、感温抵抗素子42の比較回路36側の出力端が、基準電位Eの共通電源44に接続されている前記抵抗43と、接地電位とに接続されている抵抗44とに接続され、これにより、感温抵抗素子42の出力レベルが、レベル変換されて比較回路36に入力されていることである。

【0047】このような構成例の過電流検出回路35によっても、前記第1実施例の駆動回路21によって実現される前述した作用効果と同様な作用効果が実現されることは明らかである。

【0048】(第3実施例)以下、図6を参照して本発明の第3実施例のモータ駆動回路21における過電流検出部35bの電気的構成を説明する。

【0049】本実施例のモータ駆動回路21における過電流検出回路35b以外の構成は、前記第1実施例のモータ駆動回路21の構成例と同様である。本実施例の特徴は、以下の通りである。前記第1実施例の過電流検出回路35において、電源ライン19に接続されている電流検出用抵抗41が抵抗46を介して、前記比較回路36の信号入力端に接続されると共に、感温抵抗素子42の一端が接地電位に接続され、他端は抵抗43を介して

基準電位Eに接続されている。また、感温抵抗素子42 の前記他端は抵抗47を介して比較回路36側の前記信 号入力端に接続されている。これにより、前記基準電位 Eが、抵抗43、47と感温抵抗素子42の抵抗値とで 分圧されて比較回路36に入力される。

【0050】このような構成例の過電流検出回路35bによっても、前記第1実施例の駆動回路21によって実現される前述した作用効果と同様な作用効果が実現されることは明らかである。

【0051】(第4実施例)以下、図7を参照して、本発明の第4実施例のモータ駆動回路21における過電流 検出部35cの電気的構成を説明する。

【0052】本実施例のモータ駆動回路21における過電流検出回路35c以外の構成は、前記第1実施例のモータ駆動回路21の構成例と同様である。本実施例の特徴は、以下の通りである。前記第1実施例の過電流検出回路35において、電源ライン19に接続されている電流検出用抵抗41が出力する端子間電圧が、前記比較回路36の一方入力端に入力される。また、感温抵抗素子42の一端が前記基準電位Eに接続され、他端は抵抗48を介して接地電位に接続されている。また、感温抵抗素子42の前記他端は比較回路36の他方入力端に接続されている。これにより、前記基準電位Eが、抵抗42、48で分圧されて比較回路36に入力される。

【0053】このような構成例の過電流検出回路35cによっても、前記第1実施例の駆動回路21によって実現される前述した作用効果と同様な作用効果が実現されることは明らかである。

【0054】(第5実施例)以下、図8を参照して、本発明の第5実施例の過電流検出部35dの電気的構成を説明する。

【0055】本実施例のモータ駆動回路21における過 電流検出回路35 d以外の構成は、前記第1実施例のモ ータ駆動回路21の構成例と同様である。本実施例の特 徴は、以下の通りである。前記第1実施例の過電流検出 回路35において、電源ライン19に接続されている電 流検出用抵抗41が出力する端子間電圧が、抵抗49を 介して前記比較回路36の一方入力端に入力されると共 に、抵抗49の比較回路36側端部は、感温抵抗素子4 2を介して基準電位Eに接続される。また、比較回路3 6の他方入力端には、基準電位Vrefの基準電源37 が接続されている。また、本実施例では、前記感温抵抗 素子42として、前記各実施例で用いられた正の温度ー 抵抗変化比特性を有する素子に代えて、図9に示される ような負の温度一抵抗変化比特性を有する通常のサーミ スタ等の素子が用いられている。このような、サーミス 夕等の通常の感温抵抗素子を用いる場合でも、図10に 示される熱時定数がモータ22の使用環境等に適合した 種類の素子を用いることにより、前記第1実施例で説明 した作用効果と同様な作用効果を実現することができ

る。

[0056]

【発明の効果】以上のように、請求項1の発明のブラシレス直流モータの駆動装置では、モータ温度が、基準温度以上になると温度判別部が検出し、駆動部がこれにより複数のスイッチ素子のオン期間を制限して、モータに供給される駆動電流を抑制する。従って、モータの実際の温度に対応して、モータに供給される駆動電流を制限することができるので、モータの温度が誤って過度に上昇する事態が確実に防止される。

【0057】また、モータの回転速度を検出してモータのロックを識別し、これによるモータの回転数の制限を行う従来からの構成と比較し、ロック検知回路が不要になり、部品点数の削減と、構成の簡略化を図ることができる。また、温度ヒューズや温度リレー等を用いる従来技術と比較しても同様な作用効果が実現される。

【0058】請求項2の発明では、請求項1の発明において、前記感温抵抗素子として、温度に対して正に相関する抵抗値特性を有する感温抵抗素子が用いられる。この発明でも、上記と同様な作用効果が実現される。

【0059】請求項3の発明では、請求項2の発明において、前記感温抵抗素子の抵抗値特性は、常温からキュリー温度までは、ほぼ一定抵抗値の特性であり、キュリー温度以上の温度では、比較的急峻な正の特性を有している。これによれば、モータが正常な状態では、モータが過度な温度になるまでは、モータに必要とされる出力に十分な駆動電流を供給することができる。一方、モータの温度が過度に上昇したことが検出されると、モータへ供給される駆動電流を急速に制限することができるので、モータを過度の温度上昇から保護する機能を確実に実現することができる。

【0060】請求項4の発明では、請求項1の発明において、前記感温抵抗素子として、温度に対して負に相関する抵抗値特性を有する感温抵抗素子が用いられる。この発明でも、上記請求項1の発明と同様な作用効果が実現される。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の第1実施例のモータの駆動回路21の 過電流検出部35の電気的構成を示す回路図である。

【図2】駆動回路21の電気的構成を示す回路図である

【図3】本実施例に用いられる感温抵抗素子42の温度 -抵抗変化比の関係を示すグラフである。

【図4】本実施例における温度-電流制限値の関係を示 すグラフである。

【図5】第2実施例の過電流検出部35aの電気的構成 を示す回路図である。

【図6】第3実施例の過電流検出部35bの電気的構成 を示す回路図である。

【図7】第4実施例の過電流検出部35cの電気的構成

を示す回路図である。

【図8】第5実施例の過電流検出部35dの電気的構成を示す回路図である。

【図9】本実施例の感温抵抗素子42aの温度一抵抗変化比の関係を示すグラフである。

【図10】本実施例の感温抵抗素子42aの熱時定数を示すグラフである。

【図11】従来技術のモータの駆動回路1のブロック図である。

### 【符号の説明】

21 駆動装置

22 モータ

31

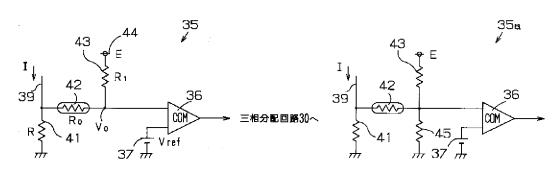
三角波050

速度指令入力:Vs

- 28 インバータ回路
- 29 ゲートドライブ回路
- 30 三相分配回路
- 35、35a、35b、35c、35d 過電流検出部
- 36 比較回路
- 37 基準電源
- 38、39 電源ライン
- 40 直流電源
- 41 電流検出用抵抗
- 42、42a 感温抵抗素子
- 44 共通電源

【図1】

【図5】



<sub>≠</sub>21 22 -38 Q3 **Q**2 D2 i 40 **括抗変化比 (R/R25** BLDC= 24~ 25~ Q6 Q5 D6 (3P\$) 36 Hu Hv ゲートドライブ回路-29 35 -37 以通電流検出 Ни 30 32 33 三相分配回路 MM

【図2】

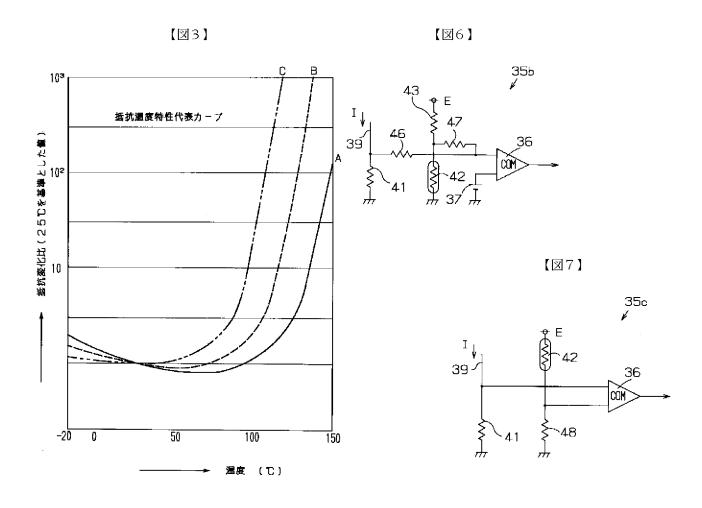
10<sup>2</sup> 10<sup>1</sup> 1 10<sup>-1</sup> 10<sup>-2</sup> -20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 温度 (℃)

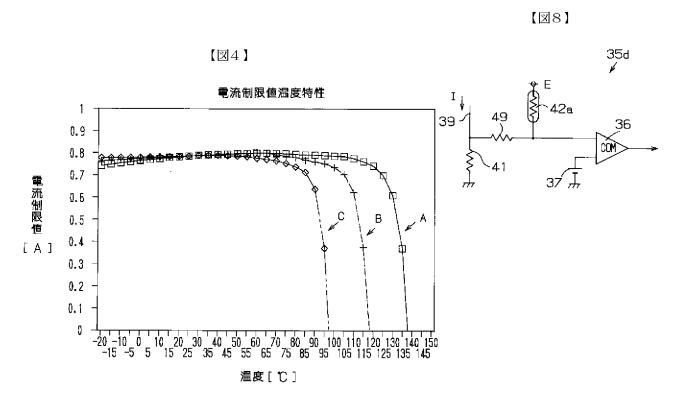
【図9】

To X 63.2%

【図10】

サーミスタの熟時定数





【図11】

